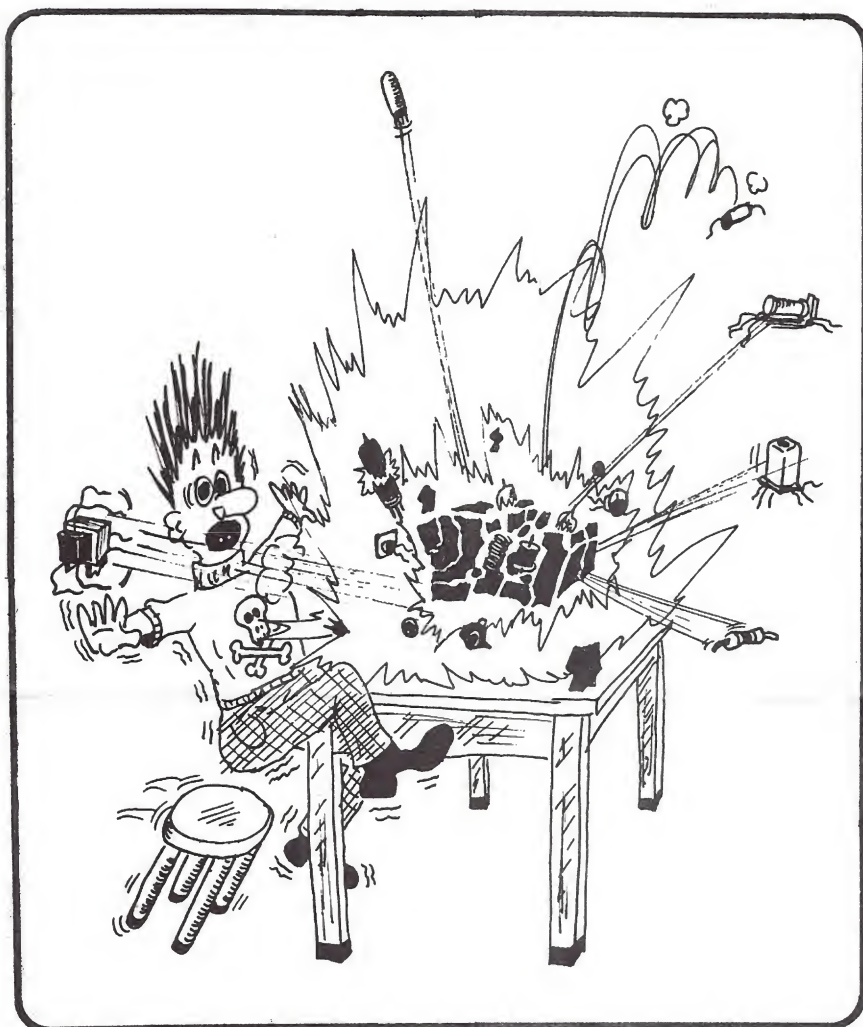


F R E E   R A D I O

# Supporter



No. 6

December

1975

Free Radio Offers:

## RNI JINGLE EP



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Payments should be sent to postal giro a/c 3 82 22 85 (Oslo).



# 'Ham' in court accused of running a pirate radio

ANTHONY COLLIS'S interest in radio equipment cost him more than he bargained for. For when he traced a pirate radio station to a house and went to look round, it was raided by post office men and police. And last week his "interest" landed him in Epsom Magistrates' Court.

Collis, of Yarm Court Road, Leatherhead, pleaded not guilty to running the radio station. Nicholas Catford, from Sutton, denied three charges of running the station.

The magistrates found both men guilty. Chairman Mr Gerald Knight told Collis: "Perhaps you are young enough to have learned from this foolish pursuit."

He was given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay £10 costs. The decision on

Catford was deferred for a month for social reports.

## Tracked

Brig R. C. Halse, prosecuting, for the Home Office, said that within 48 hours of "Radio London Stereo" going on the air on Easter Monday Post Office officials had tracked it down to a house near Sutton.

Radio expert Mr Eric Gotts, who tracked the station, said that inside the house two radio transmitters, power units, valves and a tape recorder were discovered.

"The transmitter was warm to touch and there were five young men in the room. Aerials were going out into the garden to the trees."

Collis said that he decided to track the station with a directional finding radio. He first heard the transmissions on Good Friday, the day it was alleged the equipment was installed.

He traced the station to the house, knocked on the door and was let in.

Collis said that when the post office men and police arrived there was panic and confusion.

"People began to dismantle the equipment. I helped them. I was asked to help. I was not concerned in operating the equipment."

Brian Horn (36), of Morden, a television engineer, said the radio station was his brain-child. He put in the equipment on the day before Good Friday, made tests on Friday and then the scheduled programme came on later that day. It was broadcast again on the Monday.

Mr Chris Tailby, defending Catford, said that on the day of the raid he did not arrive at the scene until the middle of the afternoon, when transmissions had stopped.

"So often Government departments think they can go along to magistrates' courts and get rubber stamp convictions, particularly when defendants like these two have the weight of the Government against them."

## CONDOR RADIO

D-4440 Rheine, Postfach 512

The first test transmission originating from Condor Radio, took place on the 19th October 1975 on 6225 and 6206.7 kHz with a power varying from 70 to 100 watts. Because of heavy interference with an RTTY station Condor has only received 22 reception reports, mostly with I: 1 or 2.

The second transmission was aired on the 2nd of November, and now with a power of 200 watts. At 1050 hrs. GMT that day, the station got a phone call saying that "6225 kHz is free". So they started broadcasting on this frequency at 1054 hrs. GMT. A few minutes later the phone rang again. This time the station operator was told that someone had started jamming Condor Radio, perhaps a 'legal' station that did not like pirates....

Now the station staff made a big mistake by removing the crystal from the transmitter and running the oscillator as a kind of VFO! This had never been tried before, and caused heavy FM and a continuous changing of frequency from about 6229 to 6222 kHz. This took place from 1112 to 1120.

The station operator is very sorry for what happened, and is asking the listeners to excuse this fault!

At 1120 they once again tuned to 6225 kHz - crystal controlled - for ten minutes. Then they changed the frequency to 6206.7 kHz, where the programme continued until close-down at 1208 hrs. GMT, apart from a short break from 1157 to 1200, which was caused by an over-heated resistor, and melting of the solder points. High power = much heat....

Now the station has constructed a separate SUPER-VFO ('SUPER' means using the heterodyne principle) fitted with three tubes and crystal controlled, and covers the frequency range from 6180 to 6320 kHz. This one will be used for future transmissions.

Condor Radio has NOT yet printed a QSL card! However, when they have done so, it will be printed on both sides and showing one of the station's transmitters on the front side.



# CAROLINE DRAUMA - Nov. 14, '75

(These stories are 'stolen' from the mag. 'Radio Guide', published by Music Radio Promotions, PO Box 400, Kings Langley, Herts., U.K. Subscription rate: £4.50 (UK: £4) a year.)

Within the space of just one week, the Radio Caroline ship *Mi Amigo* lost its anchor and almost drifted on to the beach three times. It was also boarded and four people arrested.

For the listeners to the pirate station, the chain of dramatic events began on Saturday November 8th, when D. Simon Barrat announced over the air that the radio ship had lost its anchor and was adrift on the High Seas. "We are in no immediate danger," said the Disc Jockey who showed signs of apprehension. Just a couple of hours later the 470-ton vessel hit a sandbank, but luckily the tide was rising, and the *Mi Amigo* freed itself.

In a Force Six gale, the floating radio station continued broadcasting until at 10.15 pm the engineer, Peter Chicago, announced over the air that they were drifting into territorial waters and would have to cease broadcasts. Throughout the night the stormtossed boat drifted across the Thames Estuary. Originally, it had been located off the Essex coast, about twelve miles from the shoreline.

Early on Sunday morning, a small emergency anchor was dropped, and the pirate found itself located in the South Edinborough channel, 8 miles due North-West from Margate on the North Kent coast.

A couple of days later an American tug, which had been sent out from Spain, delivered a new anchor to *Mi Amigo*. The ship was moved further along the Edinborough channel so that it was due North of Margate. The owners of the boat seemed to be under the impression that they were now in International Waters, so on Thursday, 13th November, transmissions resumed.

But the Police and Home Office thought they were inside the limit. On the following day, a police launch left Sheerness in Kent at 1 pm and arrived alongside the *Mi Amigo* two hours later. A party headed by Detective Sergeant Hargreaves of Essex Police, ~~XXX~~ boarded the pirate and ordered the Dutch crew to switch off the transmitter. The Police had search warrants issued under the Marine etc. Broadcasting (Offences) Act 1967, and the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949. They arrested four people, and certain property as evidence was seized. A Police statement later said that the detainees were "apprehended without resistance or untoward incident".

The four men were then taken back to land, while the *Mi Amigo* was left under the control of the Dutch crew. No attempt was made to detain the ship. After a night in the cells at Southend Police Station, the four men appeared before Southend Magistrates on Saturday morning. The Captain, Verner de Zwart, 30, of Alicante, Spain, was charged with allowing illegal radio transmissions to take place from his ship. Two disc jockeys, Glen Schiller, 22, of no settled address, and Simon Burnett, 19, of Kingsold Avenue, Bromley, Kent, were accused of participating in illegal broadcasts on the 13th November 1975. The fourth man, Peter Murtha, 27, of Torridge Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, was charged with repairing such illegal transmitting equipment.

All four were bailed for £1,000 and ordered to surrender their passports. The case was set for Thursday, December 11th, 1975, at Southend Magistrates Court.

Meanwhile the crippled radio ship was moved further out to sea, but transmissions ~~did not recommence~~. The Home Office officials had removed part of the transmitting equipment.



## RADIO SHIP TO BE SEIZED

Following the police raid on the 'pimp' pirate ship Radio Caroline during November, four men appeared before Southend Magistrates on the 11th December. Three of them pleaded guilty and were fined a total of £475. The fourth man pleaded not guilty and his case was adjourned until February. The magistrates also made an order for the 470-ton radio ship, 'Mi Amigo' and its contents to be seized by the police.

The three men charged under various sections of the Marine, etc. Broadcasting (Offences) Act of 1967, were the jockeys Glen Schiller and Simon Burnett and Captain Werner De Zwart.

For the prosecution, Mr. David Knight explained to the Court that Radio Caroline had been broadcasting from the M.V. Mi Amigo in international waters until the 8th November, when she broke her moorings and drifted across the Thames Estuary. Transmission ceased for several days, but resumed on the 13th November. Accurate bearings were taken and it was found that the vessel was 1 mile inside the British territorial waters. The following day police boarded the vessel and arrested the deejays and crew.

Each of the defendants said that they all thought they were in international waters and that they would not have broadcast if they had known otherwise.

Glen Schiller, because he was an American, was fined only £50 plus £25 costs. Simon Burnett, who told the Court that he felt that all he had done was make a few people more happy and tolerant of each other, was fined £200 plus £50 costs. The Captain, Werner De Zwart, was fined £100 plus £50 costs. The three defendants paid their fines immediately in cash.

Simon Barratt - or Simon Burnett as his real name is - is now writing on a book about the events of last November on board the M.V. Mi Amigo. The book will be called "Ten Days in the Life of a Lady", and is due to be published in a couple of months.

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## How to construct a 30 WATT NOVICE TRANSMITTER FOR 48 METERS.

### Part 3 - THE MODULATOR UNIT.

The schematic of the modulator unit suitable for the 30 watt transmitter is given on next page. The part list is given below together with instructions for connexion of the unit to the transmitter. To modulate a 30 W transmitter a power of 15 W is required in anode/screengrid modulation type. The modulator shown on next page will suit this purpose well, and should be connected between the points marked X-X in the transmitter-diagramme in Free Radio Supporter nr 3-4, and where there should be no connection. If you already now want to get a more powerful modulator we advise you to only do some changes of output-tubes - i.e. EL 34 or 6L6 G. In that case you must note that a bigger "modulation-transformer" must be used also. As you see in the diagramme on next page a s.c. "PUSH-PULL" construction is used, which make it necessary to use a special center-tapped push-pull transformer. The secondary winding should have an impedance of 3000-4500 ohm if it should be directly connected to points X-X in the high-voltage line of the transmitter. If you only will find a P-P transformer with a low secondary impedance of 3-16 ohm you must then make use of an other "loudspeaker-transformer" to get up the impedance to the right (high) value. If not, you may not enough AF-voltage to modulate the transmitter current more than a few percent. The "loudspeaker-transformer" must be "big" enough to "transfer" 15 Watt power and must of course be connected "reverse" - which means that its low-ohm winding is connected to the secondary winding of the modulator transformer - and its "high" winding to the points in transmitter diagramme marked X-X. You must of course make sure which windings you connect....and with an ohm-meter this is quite simple. If not - you may also look to the "thickness" of the wires coming out from the transformer. The "high-impedance" winding is allways much thinner than the other "low-imp." winding. In that case of luck - when you already have an ordinaire "music-amplifier" at home of 15 W output power or more, you may only use a "reverse-coupled" loudspeaker-transformer coupled between this your amplifiers "output-line" (4-8 ohms) and the points marked X-X in the high-voltage line of the transmitter. You may note the fact that some transistor-amplifiers are too sensitive to RF from the tx and that some kind of "feed-back" may occur if you are unlucky. If a "feed-back" is noted, you may try 10nF condens. between the two lines and earth or to "shield" the amplifier in some way.

#### PART LIST:

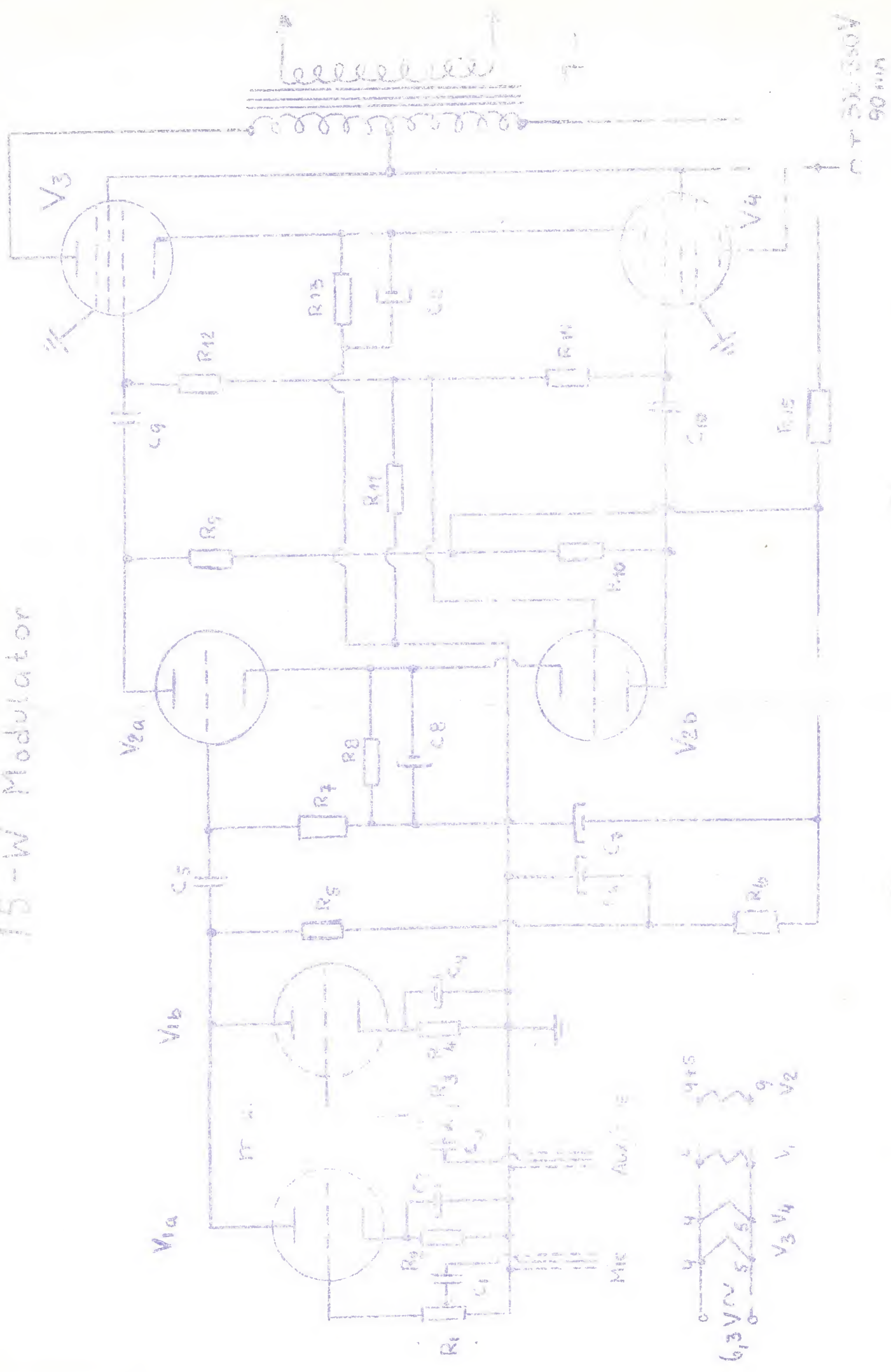
R1 = R3 = 250-500 kOhm/log pot.  
R2 = R4 = 3,3 kOhm 1/4 W  
R5 = R9 = R10 = R11 = 220 kOhm 1/4 W  
R6 & 47 kOhm 1/4 W  
R7 = R12 = R14 = 470 kOhm 1/4 W  
R8 = 1,8 kOhm 1/4 W  
R13 = 130 Ohm 2-3 W  
R15 = 27 kOhm 2 W

C1 = C3 = 5 nF  
C2 = C4 = C8 = 10 uF/6-10 V  
C5 = 2 nF  
C6 = C7 = 16 uF/350 V El.Lyt.  
C9 = C10 = 33 nF/ 300 V  
C11 = 10 uF/ 25 V  
V1 = ECC 81  
V2 = ECC 83 (ECC 81)  
V3 = V4 = EL 84  
Tm = Modulation transformer/Pushpull type (see text above)

The ECC 81 (V1) amplifies the low signals from a ceramic mic resp. a line from f.ex. a tape-recorder (100-300 mV). As the anodes are connected this tube act also as a mixer-stage. The second tube (V2) amplifies the signals and acts also as a phase-reverse stage for the P-P stage. With 300-325 V from a power supply unit the 2 EL 84's may produce at least 17 Watts in the "class AB - coupling". With f.ex. 2 EL 34 a power of 50 W is in your hands - but then you have the trouble to get hold of a larger transformer too.

Next time: The antenna.

# 15-W Modulator





Radio Caroline North, mentioned in last issue, has changed its name to Radio Mandango. The station is broadcasting between 1000 and 1130 GMT, on 6225 kHz, and can be reached by writing to the following address: Mike Tony, c/o 60 Shady Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham, B44 9HA. The station has also decreased power from 20 watts to 17 watts, according to the station's engineer. The broadcasts are made every second Sunday. Radio Mandango has also been heard testing on 5815 kHz and on 1410 kHz medium wave.

Radio Valleri is back, now operating on 6260 kHz. Its new mailing address is: Box 830, 22 Coldershaw Road, West Ealing, London, W13 9DX.

The address to Radio Atlantis is as follows: P.O. Box 512, D-444 Rheine, West Germany. The station is operating on 6235 kHz with a power of 20 watts.

ABC England operating on 6270 kHz with a power of 8 watts has, according to the operators, been raided. However, the operators manage to get away, and on Boxing day 26th Dec. ABC England will be back on the air from 0900 GMT, with 800 watts. Their address: 42 Arran Close Cambridge, England.

The correct address to Skyport Radio is: 134 Eastworth Road, Chertsey Surrey, England. The address was uncorrectly written in last issue!

According to Mr. Johnny O'Brian, Radio Valentine will buy a 500 watt PA stage soon. More than 200 letters arrived in connection to their transmission on the 5th Oct., so a increase of the power output should not be necessary.

Radio Amnesty International is the very first Scandinavian station that has received a reception report from the United Kingdom! The station was logged in Sevensaker, 20 miles from London, on the 30th November, with SINPO 22222. Our congratulations to R.A.I.!

Radio Black Shadow has been logged in Denmark lately on medium wave approx. 1325 kHz, at 0100 hrs. GMT. The station's address is: Box 77, Raalte, The Netherlands.

Secondhand information tells us that the Dutch MW station Radio Torro Int. never has been a member of the 'VSS' (Victoria Success Stichting) as we wrote in last issue.

Because of the GPO getting too close, Tiger Radio International has changed its transmitting location, and is now even transmitting from another country than originally. In this way they hope that the GPO won't interfere.

Radio Concord is on the air again on 230 metres each and every weekend.

Radio Jackie has plans to reopen their VHF outlet for regular transmissions on one day of the week, 6 or 7 hours.

Radio Revolution is a new station with the address: 15 Traverse de Pla, Perpignon, France. The station is operating on 6220 kHz.

London Music Radio has lately been heard on 1325 kHz during weekends. The station's address is unknown.

Radio Napoleon Int. has been heard on 26. Nov. on 1322 kHz, announcing the address: Postbox 77, Raalte, The Netherlands.



Full guarantee that all the addresses are correct can't be given as free radiostations often change addresses due to security reasons.!!!

ABC-England, 42 Arren Close, Cambridge, England  
APF Europe, P.O. Box 28085, Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
Radio Albatross, Postbus 71, Vlissingen, The Netherlands  
Radio Atlantis, IBA

Radio Black, c/o many DXer seem to believe  
P.O. Box 77, Haarle, The Netherlands  
British Better Music Station, Kent Place, Newell, Newark, Notts Eng  
Radio Caroline Holland, c/o Mr Jaap Veltman, Breda 184  
S-35253 Vaxjö Sweden

London Radio, IBA

Fire Radio, IBA

Free Broadcasting Union International Service, 52 Oakfield Road, London, England

Radio Freedom, c/o Free Radio Enterprises, 15 Springfield Pl, Renfrew, Midlothian, Scotland, England

Free Radio Westside, 77 Bencalagh, Dublin 6, Ireland

Radio Gemini, 50a Vale Road, Bushy, Walford, Walford, England

Issue Radio, 1 Newside, Bicknell Green, Wellingdon, Somerset- Engl

R & N 1 Radio, IBA

Radio London International, c/o R. J. 17 Addington Road, West-Wicham, Kent, England

Ocean Gate Radio, IBA

Radio Ohio, IBA

Skyline Radio, IBA

Skyport Radio, 170 Eastgate Road, Merton, Surrey, England

Swinging Radio England - These two stations used the SIRA adr. but

Radio Theresa - as SIRA has collapsed, their adr. is unknown

Radio Titanic International, 830, 22 Coldershaw Road, West Ealing, London W13 9DX, England

Radio Torre, Box 77, Haarle, The Netherlands

Radio Valentine International, code 41, Box 1823 D-76 Offenburg, BRD

Radio Veronica International, IBA

Radio 6225, IBA

On those stations where the only adr. info that are given is IBA, the address is: c/o IBA, F.O. Box 512, D-4440 Rheine, West Germany.

#### Last minute information:

Radio Revelation, 15 Sylvester Park, F-66000 Perpignan, France.

Radio Gloria International, code 17, Box 1823, D-76 Offenburg, BRD.

London Music Station, LMS, c/o Formula Road, Oxford, Middlesex, U.K.

Radio Valleri, Box 820, 22 Coldershaw Road, West Ealing, London W13 9DX, England.

Northsea Sound, CLOG, Box 5021, D-23 Kiel 1, BRD.

Radio Europe International, has changed its address to: 49 West Way, Lancing, Sussex, England, an address which is also used by the following stations:

Pennine Radio, Capital Radio (Dublin) & Radio Tina (Cheshire).

Radio Mandango, Mike Tony, c/o 60 Shady Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9HA.

If anyone has further information on addresses to stations which ain't FRI members, we would very much like to hear from you. Our address is as always: FRI, P.O. Box 46, N-6650 Surnadal, Norway.



Letter

Do you have any questions concerning Free Radio or the FRL? Just send them to us, and we will do our best to answer them!

"Why nothing at all about Mi Amigo and Caroline in Free Radio Supporter? I think it would be very nice if you can report about this matter.

Is the reception of Caroline/Mi Amigo in Norway possible?

Perhaps do you have records?"

A. B., France.

Editors note: The FRL is not selling records, except for the jingle records we are offering in this issue.

We are not writing about the pirate ships simply because there are so many other Free Radio mags which are concentrating on these pirates only. Instead we want to tell the DX-ers about the real Free Radio stations - the land pirates. We have made an exception in this issue though, because we found the events in the North Sea of last autumn very interesting, which we hope you will do, too.

The Mi Amigo can be heard loud and clear here in Norway, up to QSA 5

"I would like to comment the writing in the Free Radio Supporter. If possible I would appreciate more info about mediumwave pirates, because this is neglected in 'Supporter'! Especially the British stations are broadcasting excellent programmes with good technical standard.

I would also like to know more about how FRL works and eventual plans for the future.

Otherwise I think that the tips column ought to be brought back and that frequencies should be stated in the QSL column."

R. B., Norway

Editors note: I agree with you when saying that we have been writing too little about the MW pirates, but as a matter of fact we don't know very much about these stations ourselves! We have almost no information on them! Anyway, we'll see what we can do about it, ok?

"Thank you for an interesting and good 'Supporter'. It was a nice issue, especially I think that the pictures you printed in offset was very nice and interesting. Lately the standard of 'Supporter' has increased considerably. Thanks for informative articles like "How to build a SW-TX with 30 watts for a novice" and "Letters"-column, as I have suggested.

An other nice new feature, which I like very well, is the new "QSL of the month"-feature. I certainly agree to that the Radio Prito QSL is first-rate in design and standard. I think its silly of you to stop presenting tips on pirates. I think it is interesting to find out how good the different stations are received in different countries, to find out which power a pirate have to use."

R. B., Norway.

Editors note: do not think that we will bring back the tips column, at least not for some time. This has different reasons, which we have mentioned in earlier editions of 'Supporter' (and we won't therefore discuss this any more here). In stead we will bring you some reports from DX-ers in different parts of Europe, and in the next issue we hope to be able to present the first part of 'The Swedish Report'.

Later we will present 'The British Report', and perhaps also German Dutch & French reports if we are able to find people who is in the position to write such stories. Therefore I would now like to say hallo to DX-ers in these countries. Is anyone of you interested in writing such stories for us as mentioned above? Let us hear from you!







## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM RADIO SATURNUS:

We are planning to make new QSL cards, and we would like to have some suggestions from our listeners, or anybody else, what it should look like. So everyone can send us a picture of the new QSL card of Radio Saturnus, drawn on a piece of paper.

Two things must at least be found on the QSL card: there must be written Radio Saturnus and the letters QSL. Otherwise the desing of the QSL is up to you, but here are some suggestions: FRL address, verification text, 48 mB, Fight for free radio or anything like that. The size should be 10,5 cm x 15 cm, and only the other side of the card is for pictures and writings.

Your suggestions should be sent before 31st of January -76. The prizes are: The winner gets a C-60 cassette recorded with Radio Saturnus programmes, and we will draw lots with everyone who has taken part for three single records.

=====

ABC Europe was raided on Nov. 16. at 1258 hrs. by the Dutch GPO and Police. All studio and transmitting equipment were confiscated, including the 80 watt transmitter.

The Dutch post office seized ABC Europe after 21 months of successful broadcasting, as Finland and the United Kingdom had telexed Holland several times that ABC Europe was illegally transmitting in the 49 metre band.

During a recent International Telecommunication Conference in Finland ABC Europe was an item on the agenda.

No complaints of interference, however, were received by the Dutch post office and if they had not received these telexes, the station would probably still been on the air!

## POPULARITY POLL!

## POPULARITY POLL!

Cut off the below vote form and send it to 'Pop. Poll', FRL, P.O. Box 46, N-6650 Sornadal, Norway as soon as possible!

My three favourite stations are:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

The first station on my list is my favourite because:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The deadline for participating in this years popularity poll was 10. January. but since we still have not counted the voted, you still got a chance to participate if you send us your vote immediately.

Please note that you are able to vote for the landbased pirate stations only! Send us your vote! There are prizes to win!



# FREE RADIO SUPPORTER

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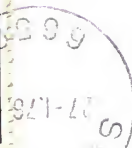
Deadline next issue: February 12 1976.

Printed in Norway 1975.

////////////////////////////////////  
New FRL member stations:

Radio Santana, FRL. Not yet on the air, but is due to start very soon.

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IMPRIMÉ